

New enterprises in CEC in 1997

Data 1995-1997



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







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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1999

ISBN 92-828-8374-4

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Printed in Luxembourg

PRINTED ON WHITE CHLORINE-FREE PAPER



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Yves Franchet
Director-General

SUMMARY OF 1997 RESULTS

During 1997 approximately 554 000 new enterprises, excluding agricultural enterprises, were registered and were still active in September 1998 in eleven central European countries (CECs). The countries are: Albania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. This compares with an estimate of 3 851 000 enterprises that were carrying out activities in the same eleven countries at the beginning of 1995. It corresponds to a creation rate of approximately 14 per cent during 1997. This is lower than the creation rates in 1995 and 1996, a pattern seen in all countries except Estonia. The 1996 creation rate was artificially high because of a change in the law in Poland; for the ten countries excluding Poland the creation rate in 1996 was 14 per cent, the same level as seen in 1997.

This is the overall picture from the third survey of newly created enterprises, which was carried out during September and October 1997 by the statistical offices of the eleven CECs with assistance from Eurostat and funding from the European Union's PHARE programme. A pilot survey was undertaken in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as part of this survey.

This report examines the structure of these newly created enterprises in 1997 and compares this with information from previous surveys on enterprises which were newly created in 1995 and 1996, and all active enterprises in the business registers in each of the participating countries in January 1995.

PREVIOUS SURVEY RESULTS

This publication describes the results of the third survey of newly created enterprises (the third "B" survey). A previous survey of all existing businesses (the "A" survey) was followed up to provide longitudinal data at the same time as the second B survey was run. Results of all these surveys have been published, and there are summary volumes from the first (A), second (B1) and third (B2) surveys, a summary volume of longitudinal data, and a detailed analysis (in electronic format only) of the first (A) survey. The publications are available from [Eurostat Data Shops](#) and inquiries can be made to

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Additional information on how the surveys relate to each other and the methods which have been used is given in section 4. The questionnaire for the third survey of newly created enterprises (B3) is reproduced in Appendix B. The surveys have been carried out as the main part of two projects funded by the PHARE programme, with surveys up to B2 (1996 creations) part of the PECO panel project, and subsequent surveys part of the DoSME (Demography of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises) project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Main results for enterprises created in 1997	5
2.	General comparison of new enterprises with those existing at January 1995.....	5
3.	Main trends for individual countries	9
4.	Methodology and coverage	12

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1:	Number of active enterprises, creation rate and GDP per capita.....	17
Table 2:	Distribution of active enterprises by type of unit.....	17
Table 3:	Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit.....	18
Table 4:	Distribution of active enterprises by method of creation	18
Table 5:	Distribution of active enterprises by size class.....	19
Table 6:	Share of total employment by enterprise size class.....	19
Table 7:	Share of total employment by type of employment.....	20
Table 8:	Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units.....	21
Table 9:	Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity	21
Table 10:	Distribution of active enterprises by zone.....	22
Table 11:	Distribution of active enterprises by region	22
Table 12:	Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity	23
Table 13:	Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities	24
Table 14:	Share of total employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation.....	24
Table 15:	Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty.....	25
Table 16:	Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty	26
Table 17:	Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty	27
Table 18:	Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager.....	28
Table 19:	Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager	28
Table 20:	Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager	29
Table 21:	Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager	30
Table 22:	Percentage of active enterprises making investments.....	31
Table 23:	Status of recorded units.....	31
Appendix B:	B3 Survey questionnaire	33

NEW ENTERPRISES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE IN 1997

1. Main results for enterprises created in 1997

The total number of newly created enterprises in the twelve countries involved in this project is shown in Table 1 of Appendix A, and the creation rate is shown in Figure 1. The four surveys on which the estimates are based covered registrations of non-agricultural enterprises on the business registers of each country during the corresponding time periods. Public administration and private non-profit enterprises were also excluded. A pilot survey in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) was included, and general results are given in tables 1 and 23, but the small sample size does not support the more detailed analysis in the other tables. Further details of the coverage of the surveys and the definition of the creation rate are given in section 4.

The rate of creation of new enterprises continues to differ between countries but has fallen in ten of the eleven CECs included in the survey between 1996 and 1997 – only Estonia shows an increase in the rate of creations. In theory as the economies develop, the creation rates should reduce, and there is some evidence that this is happening from these surveys.

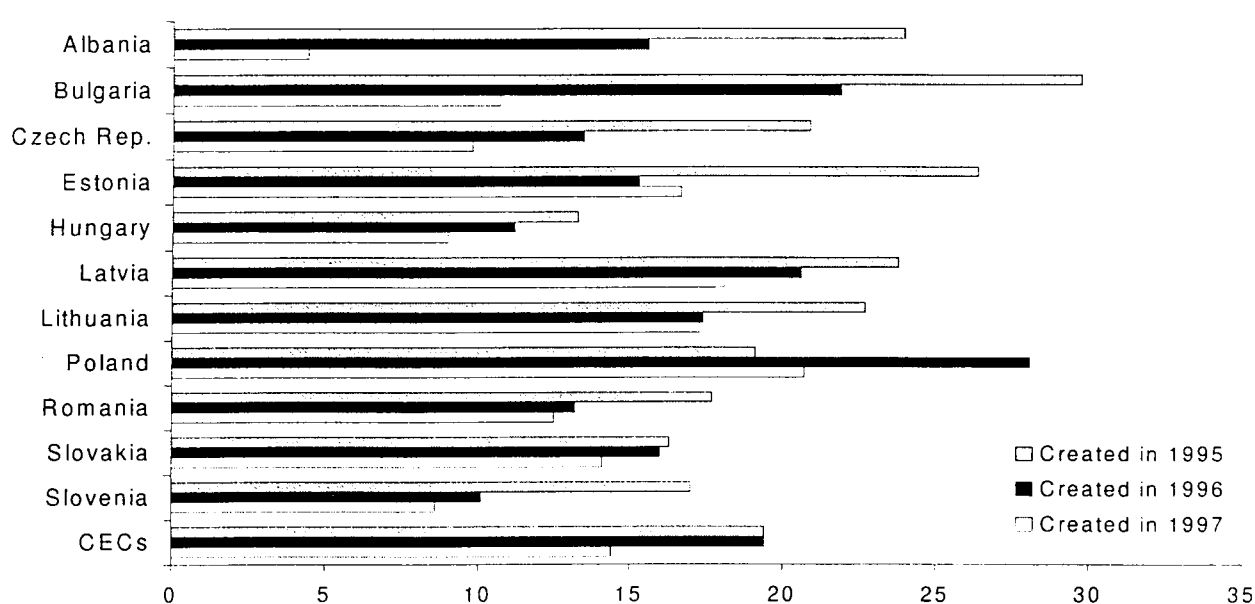
However, 1997 was the beginning of a slowdown in economies world-wide, and it is difficult to say what has caused the general fall in creation rates. Poland shows a high creation rate in 1996 particularly, but also carried forward into 1997, due to a change in the law on registrations causing many existing but unregistered enterprises to register. Excluding the figures for Poland, the average creation rate for the remaining ten CECs is 11 per cent in 1997, down from 14 per cent in 1996, and considerably lower than a revised 19 per cent (including Poland) in 1995.

GDP per capita for each of the twelve countries covered in this study is also shown in Table 1.

2. General comparison of new enterprises with those already existing

In comparing the results for enterprises which were newly created in 1997 (survey B3) with those for enterprises existing at 1 January 1995 (survey A) and those created in 1995 (survey B1) and 1996 (survey B2), it should be noted that the surveys were carried out at one year intervals, so any differences in the corresponding estimates are most likely due to real differences in the types of new enterprises being created in each country. Other possible reasons for general differences are described in section 4, and some specific changes to the registration laws or business registers in some of the countries are detailed in the country summaries in section 3.

Figure 1 : Enterprise creation rate (%)



A framework for comparing results

In developed countries a balance usually exists between newly created enterprises and those ceasing business activity. New enterprises will typically be smaller in size than those that have existed for some time, and will generally have simpler structures. For the transitional countries covered by this study there is likely to be a mixture of both completely new enterprises and privatisations of older enterprises. Furthermore it can be expected that the rate of creation of new enterprises is significantly higher in transitional countries than in developed countries. However, most other differences between the characteristics of new and existing enterprises will depend on the particular circumstances within each country.

Legal structure and enterprise size

The overall proportion of enterprises in CECs which are natural persons has remained about the same in the three surveys, with Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Romania having the lowest proportions (Figure 2). The smallest proportion of natural person enterprises is apparently decreasing – from 32% for enterprises created in 1995 to 28% in 1996 and 23% in 1997, but the largest proportion is more stable at 85%.

The size of these natural person enterprises remains small, in fact smaller in 1997 than in previous surveys (Table 3). The size of new legal entities created in 1997 is similar to the size of 1995 and 1996 creations overall, although this masks some large changes in individual countries. New creations in 1995-1997

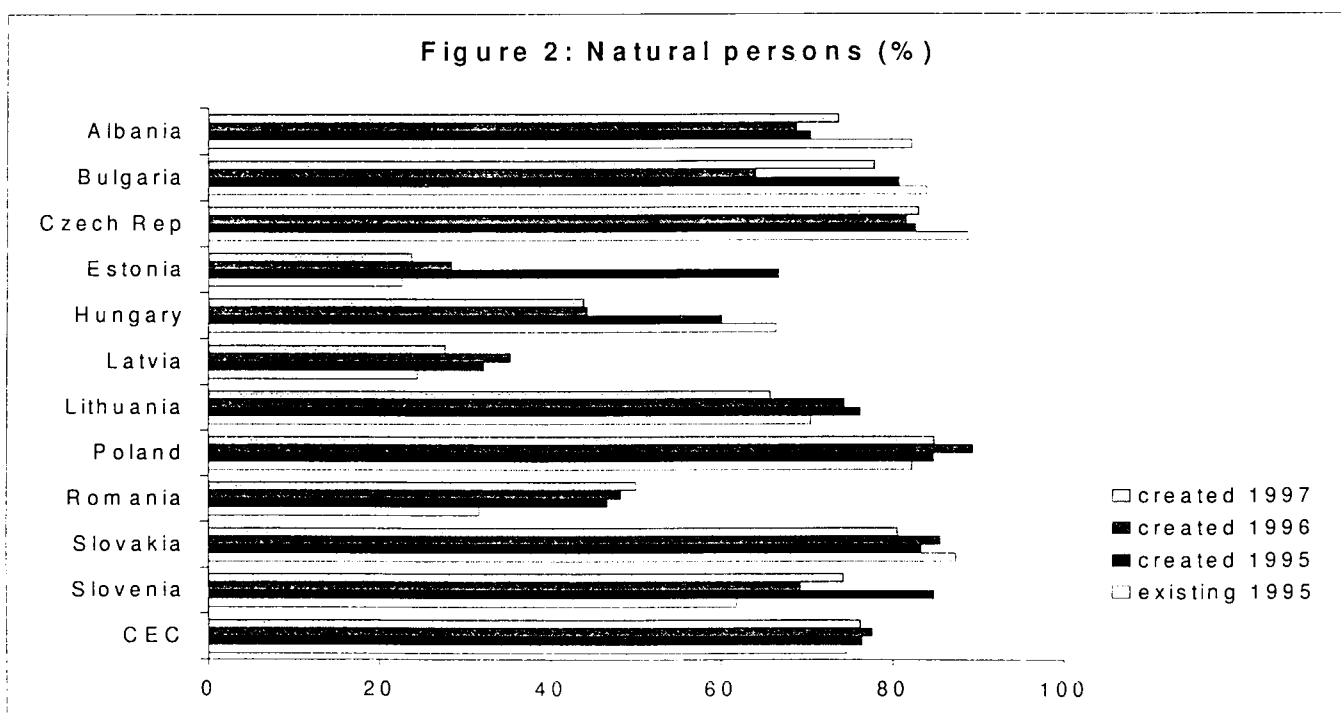
correspond to two types of creations – small natural person enterprises of a similar size to existing sole proprietorships, and large legal entities mostly from the privatisation of existing enterprises. The anticipated reduction in size of large legal entities, expected because the largest privatisations were mostly completed before 1996, has not been demonstrated. However, the proportion of businesses formed from privatisation continues to decline (Table 4), and was lower in all countries except Slovenia.

The proportion of enterprises created from privatisations has fallen noticeably over all countries, with only Slovenia showing a slight increase. Albania and Latvia still maintain the highest rates of privatisation in this project, but they are now the only two countries with a rate over 5%.

The distribution of enterprises by size and their share of total employment stayed broadly the same from 1995 to 1997 (Tables 5 and 6), with the exception of Bulgaria, Estonia and Lithuania. In Bulgaria this is the result of changing to a new register and doesn't reflect a true change (see section 3). The distribution in Estonia and Lithuania is different for enterprises created in 1995, but the 1996 and 1997 creations show signs of settling into a regular pattern; in Estonia this pattern also corresponds with the distribution of enterprises existing on 1 January 1995.

The share of total employment made up by full-time salaried employees continues to fall slightly overall, while the share of total employment made up by the owner is increasing, especially in Albania and the Czech Republic.

Figure 2: Natural persons (%)



Location

Nearly all new enterprises in all countries have only one local unit (Table 8), except in Bulgaria where the number of multi-site enterprises was increased for businesses created in 1996 by a new registration scheme. The overall proportion of new enterprises where the principal place of activity is the manager's home remains at slightly over 50% (Table 9).

The distributions of enterprises between urban and rural areas (Table 10), and between the capital and other regions (Table 11) continue to be consistent across all creations. The relationship between proportion of creations in the capital region and the countries surface area is shown in Figure 3. The change in the urban/rural division in Albania found for enterprises created in 1995 and 1996 is even more pronounced for enterprises created in 1997. The proportion of new enterprises in 1997 in urban areas ranged from 65 per cent in Lithuania and Slovenia to 88 per cent in Bulgaria, and the proportion of new enterprises in 1996 in the capital region ranged from 8 per cent in Poland to more than 50 per cent in Albania and Latvia.

Sector of Activity

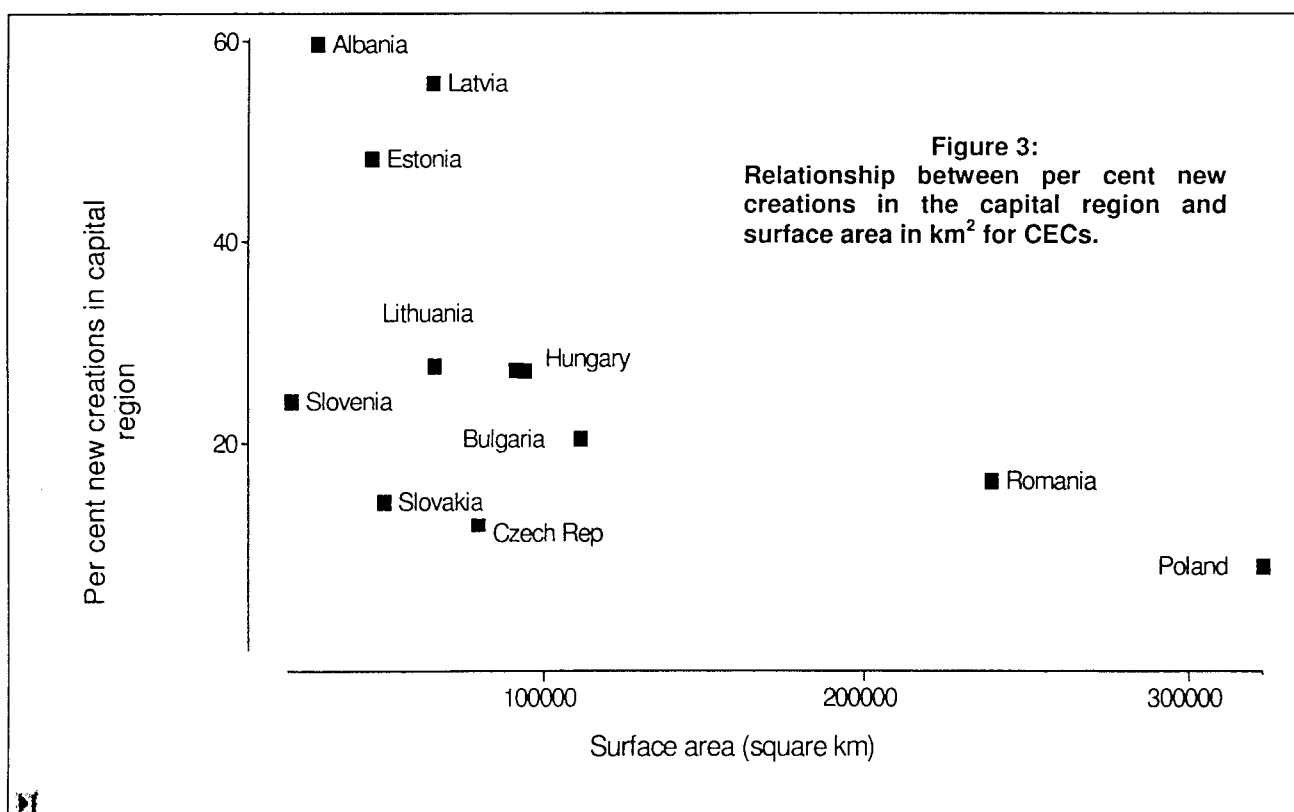
The distribution of new active enterprises in 1997 across the six main sectors (manufacturing; construction; distributive trade; transport; hotels, restaurants and catering; and other services) is

approximately the same as the distribution of enterprises existing at the beginning of 1995 and enterprises created in 1995 and 1996, although there are a few differences (Table 12). The highest proportion of creations continues to be within the distributive trade sector (more than a third of all creations), with proportions ranging from 26 per cent to 56 per cent across the eleven countries. The second highest proportion of creations is in the other services sector.

It can also be seen that most new enterprises have a single activity (Table 13), the higher proportion found in businesses created in 1996 being continued in 1997 creations. Most countries show a similar level to 1996, but there has been a noticeable increase in multiple-activity creations in Hungary, returning to the levels found in the survey of 1995 creations.

Foreign capital participation

The share of employment in new enterprises with foreign capital participation is roughly the same over all CECs, but this is formed from a range of movements in individual countries (Table 14). The three countries which showed a large increase in the share of employment among new enterprises assisted by foreign capital in 1996, Albania, the Czech republic and Latvia, have all seen large falls in the proportion in enterprises created in 1997, back to less than 20%. However, these results should be treated with caution because of the high sampling error associated with



these data for example the high employment in enterprises created in 1997 with foreign capital participation in Slovenia was due mostly to the inclusion of one large business in the sample (see also section 4).

Supply and demand

The proportion of new enterprises experiencing supply and/or demand side difficulties is similar to the proportion in 1996; the largest changes are in Bulgaria where more new enterprises are experiencing difficulties, and Lithuania, where fewer businesses are reporting difficulties (Table 15). There is a wide range of proportions of new enterprises reporting trading difficulties, from less than 50% in Slovenia to more than 80% in Lithuania. Of those enterprises that had experienced supply side difficulties, the most frequent reason continues to be a lack of funds (Table 16). The most frequent reasons for the perceived demand side difficulty were too much competition and a shortage of customers with sufficient funds to buy goods and services. The competition factor has become important in successive surveys (Table 17).

Characteristics of the founder/manager

There is a noticeable increase in the proportion of founder/managers of enterprises created in 1997 under the age of 30. Such people are in charge of almost a third of all new enterprises in 1997, which is radically different from the profile for businesses existing in 1995, where they formed less than an eighth (Table 18). The proportion of business with a founder/manager over 50 is consequently smaller for business created in 1997, with the 30-49 age groups little changed. In all countries the founder/ manager is under 40 years old in at least half of the enterprises created in both 1996 and 1997.

The countries which showed a significantly greater proportion of female founder/ managers for enterprises created in 1995 and 1996 than for enterprises existing at January 1995, namely Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia, show a continuation of this pattern for enterprises created in 1997, although with some evidence of a decrease in the proportion of female founder/managers in Slovakia (Table 19). In contrast, over half of new enterprises in Estonia in 1997 had female founder/managers. Over all the countries in this survey, the proportion of female founder/ managers for enterprises created in 1997 is about the same as for those for enterprises created in 1995 and 1996.

All the countries show a similar pattern of distribution

of enterprises according to the educational background of the founder/ manager over all three surveys (Table 20). The apparent swing from primary education to basic vocational education for Albania is an artefact of the survey procedure. Comparison by socio-professional category of the founder/manager of new and established enterprises is not possible because the response categories differed in survey A (Table 21). However, the distribution of new enterprises created in 1995, 1996 and 1997 is approximately the same except in Estonia (where the proportion of founder/managers who were previously senior managers was high for businesses created in 1996) and Bulgaria (where the proportion of founder/managers who were previously manual workers is much higher for business created in 1997 than in previous years). In all countries except Lithuania, the founder/manager is most likely to have been in the "manual workers and others" category before starting a new enterprise.

Investment

Comparing enterprises created in 1997 with those created in 1996 and 1995, the proportion making investments (Table 22) has stayed about the same overall. Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Slovakia, which all showed changes in enterprises created in 1996, have returned to a middle position for enterprises created in 1997. All countries except Albania and Bulgaria had at least 20 per cent of enterprises making investments in 1997, and in Estonia, Hungary and Slovenia the proportion was more than 40 per cent. Note that there are no estimates for the active enterprises existing at 1 January 1995 since a different question on investment was asked in survey A.

State of activity

Table 23 is somewhat more difficult to interpret as the proportions refer to those enterprises that actually registered, and registration methods do vary from one country to another, making comparisons between countries problematic. However, these results are useful for comparing the contents of business registers in the CECs. The proportion of enterprises that ceased activity within the first few months of their existence remains quite high, averaging over 20%, but does seem to be falling. It was particularly high in Hungary and Lithuania for businesses created in 1996, but has fallen noticeably for businesses created in 1997; the high rate of definitely dead units in Lithuania in 1996 may result from difficulties in coding businesses not contacted during the survey. The proportion of dead units has risen in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic.

3. Main trends for individual countries

In this section a brief comparison of enterprises created in 1997 with enterprises created in 1995 and 1996 and enterprises existing at the beginning of 1995 is made for each of the eleven countries. One indicator of the stage of transition is the rate of creation of new enterprises given in Table 1. These figures show a very similar picture in 1996 to that seen in 1995 (except for Poland), with Hungary and Slovenia showing the most evidence of transition to a market economy and Bulgaria the least.

Albania

1996 comments

The number of creations from privatisations has fallen considerably between 1995 and 1996 (Table 4), but the share of employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation has risen again (Table 14). A higher proportion of employment is also accounted for by the owners of newly created enterprises than in previous surveys (Table 7). There has been a larger proportion of creations in the capital region than in previous surveys (Table 11).

1997 comments

The Albanian economy has been dominated by the civil war in 1997, with the result that the creation rate has plummeted (Table 1). Most businesses were created in the capital region and urban regions (Tables 11 and 10), and the proportion in the capital region shows a notable reversal from the information collected on enterprises created in 1996. For similar reasons the proportion of employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation is low (Table 14). In Table 20, the switch between primary and basic vocational qualifications in the educational background of the founder/ manager is an artefact of the survey process.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria a new business register has been used for surveys B1, B2 and B3. In particular in B3 this has produced an unusual sample distribution of year of commencement of activity (Table A) caused by the re-registration of dormant enterprises which had not re-registered at the time the new register was set up. An unusual sample distribution was also obtained in survey B2, so comparisons between years of Bulgarian data should be made with caution.

1996 comments

There was a large increase in the proportion of newly created enterprises which were planning to invest in the following year (Table 22), and this was consistent

with the fall in the proportion of businesses experiencing trading difficulties (Table 15). The investment figure is now much more like the figures for other CECs than was the case for enterprises created in 1995. Also a much higher proportion of the enterprises created in 1996 seemed to operate from their own premises (Table 9).

1997 comments

The sample for 1997 included information from three large privatised businesses which have been zero-weighted to avoid distortion of the data presented in the tables. In conjunction with the significant proportion of new registrations being from re-registrations of existing businesses on the new system (more than a quarter of new registrations were of businesses existing in 1993, table A), the data for 1997 should be treated with caution.

The share of employment in enterprises with foreign capital participation is much higher for enterprises created in 1997 than previously (Table 14), but the proportion of newly created enterprises which are investing in the following year has fallen below 20% (Table 22). This may be linked to the increase in newly created businesses experiencing both supply and demand side difficulties, which have risen by over 10% compared with 1996 creations.

Bulgaria is one of the countries showing a large increase in the proportion of younger founder/managers, with 30% under the age of 30, compared with $\leq 20\%$ in previous surveys.

Czech Republic

1996 comments

The distribution of existing and new enterprises within the Czech republic has been consistent over all three of the surveys. The only notable change for enterprises created in 1996 is that there is a higher share of employment from enterprises where there is foreign capital participation (Table 14). The Czech republic also has a very high proportion of younger founder/managers for enterprises created in 1996, with over 40% below the age of 30 (Table 18).

1997 comments

The proportion of enterprises created in 1997 with only the owner working has increased, with 30% of creations having no salaried employees (Table 6). This is also reflected in Table 7 where the proportion of employment made up by owners has increased, from 22% in 1995 to 40% in 1997. The proportion of employment in new enterprises with foreign capital participation has fallen (Table 14), but is still higher than in the 1995 creations.

More enterprises are experiencing difficulties because their customers pay late or not at all; this now affects half of all new enterprises.

Estonia

Several tables show that creations in Estonia in 1996 and 1997 are more similar to the distribution of existing enterprises than were the creations in 1995 (Tables 2, 5, 6, 7 and 13). The data on creations in 1995 were affected by a delay of several years in the registration of a significant proportion of small enterprises.

1996 comments

There was a large drop in the share of total employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14), from the highest value of any of the eleven countries for 1995 creations to one of the lowest for 1996 creations. The proportion of founder/managers aged less than 40 also rose to 60% (Table 18).

1997 comments

Estonia is the only country involved in this project to show an increased creation rate in 1997 over 1996 (Table 1). The characteristics of the new creations have changed somewhat, with almost half now being based in the manager's home (Table 9), and over half of all founder/managers being female (Table 19) – the highest rate of female founder/managers of newly created enterprises among the CECs. The age of the founder/manager is also different from other CECs with the smallest proportion under 30 (17%), and the largest proportion, more than 20%, aged 50 or over (Table 18).

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) was included in the project for the first time in 1997, when a small pilot survey was run to test the methods and obtain some general information. Results on active, dormant and dead enterprises are included in Table 23, but these are based on a very small sample compared with other countries.

Hungary

1996 comments

The estimates from the B2 survey showed a similar distribution to previous surveys. Enterprises created in 1996 in Hungary were on average smaller than in all the other countries (Tables 3, 5 and 6) with almost 80 per cent having no salaried employees. Hungary continues to have the highest proportion of enterprises

which are planning to make investments in the year following their creation (Table 22).

1997 comments

The series of estimates in all tables is stable for Hungary, and this is carried forward into creations in 1997. For the third successive survey, Hungary has the highest proportion of enterprises planning to make investments in the year following their creation. The only notable shift is in the proportion of enterprises with no salaried employees, which has fallen to just over half (Table 5) and hence the share of total employment of these enterprises (Table 6). The proportion of newly created enterprises with multiple activities has doubled from 1996 to 1997 (Table 13), and is now the highest among the eleven countries.

Latvia

1996 comments

The distribution of enterprises created in 1996 in Latvia was similar to the distribution of enterprises created in 1995 in most cases. There was a small decrease in the proportion of enterprises with multiple activities (Table 13), and owners working in their own business accounted for a higher proportion of employment (Table 7). The average size of legal entities approximately halved (Table 3) and the share of employment in enterprises with >50 employees was also considerably smaller (Table 6). The share of employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation increased (Table 14).

1997 comments

The series of estimates in all tables is stable for Latvia, with creations in 1997 little different from creations in 1996. There has been a small fall in the share of total employment of enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14). Latvia also has the highest sample proportion among CECs of enterprises created in 1998 (Table A), indicating enterprises registering in advance.

Lithuania

In several tables the data for businesses created in 1996 show an unusual pattern, with 1995 and 1997 data being more similar; the 1996 data should be treated with caution.

1996 comments

The proportion of enterprises registering in 1996 which were found to be definitely dead was unusually high (Table 23) and this may have been affected by difficulties in coding businesses not contacted during the survey. Other notable changes included a slightly lower proportion of new enterprises in the distributive

trades in 1996 and a correspondingly higher proportion in transport (Table 12), and a slightly higher proportion of enterprises experiencing both supply and demand side difficulties (Table 15) than was found for new enterprises in 1995.

1997 comments

There has been a large change in the proportion of enterprises registering in 1997 found to be active, at 84% the highest proportion in the CECs, and very different from the figure for 1996 creations which was the lowest in the CECs. In line with this, the proportion of businesses found to be definitely dead has fallen dramatically (Table 23), and there is a small decrease in the proportion of enterprises experiencing trading difficulties from lack of funds (Table 16), the biggest cause of such difficulties.

Poland

In Poland a new Law on Official Statistics was introduced in 1995, which resulted in an artificial increase in the number of newly registered businesses.

1996 comments

Changes in the regulations on registration had the effect of increasing the number of new registrations of small enterprises in 1996. This did not seem to affect the results of the survey, which show a consistent distribution of new enterprises in 1995 and 1996.

1997 comments

The number of new registrations continues to be inflated by the change in the registration law, though this is less pronounced than in 1996. This is shown in Table A where the sample distribution of enterprises contains many enterprises which were active before 1994 but which only registered in time for the B3 survey. This has contributed to Poland maintaining the highest creation rate of the CECs (Table 1). The characteristics of enterprises created in 1997 are consistent with earlier surveys. There is a slight reduction in the proportion of businesses experiencing both supply and demand side difficulties (Table 15), but the proportion experiencing some difficulty is largely unchanged.

Romania

1996 comments

For enterprises created in 1996, Romania had the highest proportion of employment, 40 per cent, made up of owners working in the business (Table 7). This was similar to the results for enterprises created in 1995. The share of employment in enterprises with foreign capital participation has risen for enterprises

created in 1996, but remains one of the lowest values of the eleven countries (Table 14).

1997 comments

The patterns seen in 1996 are carried on into 1997. There has been a small fall in the proportion of employment in enterprises with foreign capital participation (Table 14). Romania has the lowest level of enterprises created by privatisation of the eleven CECs (Table 4).

Slovakia

1996 comments

There was an increase in the proportion of founder/managers under the age of 40 for enterprises created in 1996 to more than 60 per cent (Table 18). A higher proportion of new enterprises in 1996 than in 1995 is also using their own premises to trade (Table 9).

1997 comments

The proportion of founder/managers under the age of 40 continues to increase and is now over 70 per cent (Table 18). The proportion of employment in newly created enterprises made up by the owner has increased to almost one in four, at the expense of salaried employees (Table 7). The proportion of employment in newly created enterprises with foreign capital participation has also risen slightly (Table 14).

Slovenia

1996 comments

The data from the B2 survey (enterprises created in 1996) contained a high proportion of missing values, and hence the results for Slovenia are likely to be more variable than for the other countries. The proportion of enterprises experiencing supply and/or demand side difficulties has decreased for enterprises created in 1996 (Table 15) with 59 per cent of enterprises reporting that they have no difficulties. The share of total employment accounted for by enterprises with foreign capital participation has also risen considerably for new enterprises in 1996 (Table 14).

1997 comments

Note that a higher proportion of employment in large enterprise creations, as indicated by Table 6, may influence the tables which have an employment basis (see also section 4). Slovenia is the only one of the eleven countries to show a noticeable fall in the proportion of employment made up by the owners of new enterprises (Table 7). Trading conditions in Slovenia seem relatively good; it is the only country where more than half of businesses are not experiencing trading difficulties (Table 15).

4. Methodology and coverage

These two projects have provided the unique opportunity to develop an extensive set of enterprise statistics with highly consistent definitions, which allows easy and meaningful comparisons both within and across the twelve CECs. In order to interpret these comparisons correctly it is important to have a clear understanding of the coverage and definitions used in the surveys. As more surveys are run, more information on the pattern of business activity in the CECs is built up, but some of the changes are the result of variability in the surveys. A further survey (B4) is being undertaken to look at businesses created in 1998, and a follow-up of previously surveyed businesses was undertaken alongside the B3 survey reported here, to provide longitudinal information.

The ideal situation would be to produce accurate estimates of the characteristics of both existing and newly created enterprises in all eleven countries. Without considerable effort in modelling or without waiting a long time for *all* new enterprises to be registered it would be impossible to do this, as the actual date of commencement of activity of the enterprise may precede its registration date. However, it is possible to produce estimates for units that are registered on the business registers of each country. Hence, survey A consisted of a sample selected from all non-agricultural enterprises that appeared on each country's business register in January 1995, with the exclusion of public administration and private non-profit making enterprises. Most statistics for this group of units, other than those in Table 23, refer to those enterprises that were active in September 1995 (when survey A was carried out). Survey B1 consists of a sample selected from all units registered in 1995 plus some additional enterprises registered before 1995, but which were not included in survey A due to timing difficulties. The state of activity for these enterprises was determined in September 1996. Survey B2 similarly consists of a sample selected from all units registered in 1996 plus some additional enterprises registered before 1996 but which were not included in survey B1 or A. The state of activity of the enterprises in survey B2 was determined in September 1997. The current survey (B3) followed the same pattern, a sample of all enterprises registered in 1997 with some additional unsurveyed earlier registrations, with survey activity commencing in September 1998.

To gain some idea of the time lag between creation and registration, Table A below shows the sample distribution for survey B3 by the year activity commenced (for active units only). As can be seen, in some countries there is a considerable time lag between creation and registration. Provided registration procedures have not changed significantly and that creation rates are relatively static from one

year to the next, the composition of both sets of enterprises should be approximately the same. In this case, estimates produced from registered units would be about the same as estimates produced for active units in the corresponding time period. Actually, it is possible to make the weaker assumption that creation rates do not change in a differential manner across the population.

It should be noted that the results in Tables 2-23 are derived from the businesses included in the surveys only. That is, there is no attempt to adjust these results using information from later surveys about businesses with delayed registrations. The data in Table 1, however, have been updated to take account of this information. So Table 1 gives our "current best estimate" of the numbers of creations, while Tables 2-23 contain information derived from a snapshot of new enterprise registrations in the given year.

The creation rate in Table 1 is calculated as the estimated number of enterprises added to the business register in 1995 (for survey B1) and in 1996 (for B2), divided by the best estimate of the true number of active enterprises on 1 January 1995. This estimate of the enterprises active on 1 January 1995 has been revised in this publication to include additional enterprises identified from the B3 survey. Note that the base from which creation rates are calculated is the same (1 January 1995) for creation rates in 1995, 1996 and 1997, since no survey information (on how many enterprises registered before 1995 ceased activity during 1995) is available to determine the number of enterprises active on the 1 January 1996. This also means that a complete picture of enterprises active in 1996 cannot be constructed from the tables in Appendix A.

In most countries, there was continuity of registration procedures over the surveys. The three notable exceptions to this are in Bulgaria where a significantly improved new business register was used to provide business address information in survey B1 and as the basis for the whole surveys for B2 and B3, in Estonia where there was a delay of several years in the registration of a significant proportion of small enterprises which affected survey B1 and in Poland where a new Law on Official Statistics came into force. As mentioned in section 3, indications are that this has not affected the comparability of the Bulgarian estimates. However, the comparability of some Estonian estimates may have been affected. The effect on the Polish data is mainly to reduce the proportion of dead units registered.

Besides the possibility of changing registration procedures affecting the comparison of the results from the three surveys, changes in survey methodology can also have some effect. However, every effort has been exercised to maintain identical

survey methodologies in the three surveys and it is most unlikely that this has been the cause of differences between estimates.

Finally, in comparing the results it should be noted that since estimates are based on a sample rather than a complete census of all enterprises, small differences of only a few percentage points may well be due to the particular sample drawn and may not be a real underlying difference. In describing results in sections 2 and 3 it has been assumed that small differences are not

statistically significant. The sampling is not controlled for business size, and so some adjustment for large outliers has been necessary; in some cases larger businesses have been identified as resulting from changes in the registration processes, in which case their weight has been set to 0 (they have been excluded); in other cases their weight has been set to 1 (that is, they have been made self-representing). This only has a major effect in the tables based on employment (Tables 3, 6, 7 and 14), the information in which should be treated with caution.

Table A: Sample distribution for survey B2 of enterprises by year of commencement of activity

Country	Total number	Inactive	Active	Year activity commenced (% of active enterprises)					
				<1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Albania	1 406	415	991	3.1	2.6	2.8	16.8	71.4	3.3
Bulgaria	1 750	705	1 045	26.1	5.8	4.4	3.5	45.3	14.9
Czech Rep.	2 000	774	1 226	5.1	1.2	2.5	12.4	65.7	13.1
Estonia	1 303	413	890	5.7	1.8	3.3	6.2	68.5	14.5
FYROM	191	145	46	3.0	1.0	1.0	51.0	75.0	11.0
Hungary	1 798	400	1 398	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.9	87.5	8.1
Latvia	1 603	490	1 113	3.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	75.7	15.8
Lithuania	1 751	260	1 491	1.4	0.4	0.6	3.4	86.3	7.9
Poland	1 999	693	1 306	10.7	1.5	2.0	4.2	71.7	9.9
Romania	2 001	690	1 311	2.5	0.6	1.4	3.7	79.3	12.5
Slovakia	2 002	492	1 510	6.6	0.5	1.5	8.4	67.4	15.6
Slovenia	1 403	246	1 157	5.3	1.5	2.2	10.7	69.5	10.8
CEC	19 016	5 578	13 438	6.1	1.4	2.0	6.4	72.6	11.5

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APPENDIX A

Tables

General notes :

1. The data in all tables except Table 1 for businesses existing at January 1 1995, created in 1995, or created in 1996 do not include any adjustment for late registrations (that is, they use information from the relevant survey *only*); updated data including information obtained about late registrations from subsequent surveys are included in Table 1.
2. It is *not* possible to get a picture of all enterprises existing in 1996 or in 1997 from the tables; adding the columns overcounts by ignoring businesses which have ceased trading after 1 January 1995.
3. The data for Bulgaria are distorted by a new register introduced before survey B1. See page 9 for more details.

Table 1 : Number of active enterprises, creation rate and GDP per capita

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995	Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997		GDP per capita in 1997 ⁽²⁾
		Number	Creation rate (%)	Number	Creation rate (%)	Number	Creation rate (%)	
Albania	39 535	9 476	24.0	6 160	15.6	1 727	4.4	600
Bulgaria	332 689	98 987	29.8	72 847	21.9	35 544	10.7	1 100
Czech Rep.	707 968	148 084	20.9	95 640	13.5	69 160	9.8	4 500
Estonia	29 381	7 750	26.4	4 484	15.3	4 904	16.7	2 800
Hungary	562 311	74 878	13.3	63 093	11.2	50 524	9.0	4 000
Latvia	27 335	6 499	23.8	5 621	20.6	4 937	18.1	2 000
Lithuania	67 764	15 415	22.7	11 802	17.4	11 692	17.3	2 300
Poland	1 400 717	267 907	19.1	393 336	28.1	289 333	20.7	3 100
Romania	387 840	68 772	17.7	51 290	13.2	48 631	12.5	1 400
Slovakia	226 227	36 779	16.3	36 180	16.0	31 816	14.1	3 200
Slovenia	69 500	11 784	17.0	7 015	10.1	5 952	8.6	8 100
CEC	3 851 267	746 331	19.4	747 468	19.4	554 220	14.4	

(¹) see section 4 for definition of creation rate

(²) the latest available figure for FYROM is 1 600 in 1996

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 2 : Distribution of active enterprises by type of unit (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Natural persons	Legal entities	Natural persons	Legal entities	Natural persons	Legal entities	Natural persons	Legal entities
Albania	82.3	17.7	70.5	29.5	68.9	31.1	73.8	26.2
Bulgaria	84.1	15.9	80.8	19.2	64.1	35.9	78.0	22.0
Czech Rep.	88.9	11.1	82.7	17.3	81.7	18.3	83.1	16.9
Estonia	22.6	77.4	66.7	33.3	28.4	71.6	23.8	76.2
Hungary	66.4	33.6	60.1	39.9	44.3	55.7	43.9	56.1
Latvia	24.4	75.6	32.2	67.8	35.3	64.7	27.7	72.3
Lithuania	70.4	29.6	76.2	23.8	74.3	25.7	65.7	34.3
Poland	82.2	17.8	84.7	15.3	89.3	10.7	84.8	15.2
Romania	31.6	68.4	46.6	53.4	48.2	51.8	50.0	50.0
Slovakia	87.3	12.7	83.3	16.7	85.5	14.5	80.5	19.5
Slovenia	61.8	38.2	84.8	15.2	69.2	30.8	74.2	25.8
CEC	74.6	25.4	76.4	23.6	77.6	22.4	76.2	23.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 3 : Average employment of active enterprises by type of unit

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997		
	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All	Legal entities	Natural persons	All
Albania	40.2	1.4	7.0	24.5	1.5	8.3	11.5	1.5	4.6	7.3	1.5	3.0
Bulgaria	56.9	2.1	9.7	47.7	1.8	10.6	7.4	3.9	5.2	12.2	2.1	4.3
Czech Rep.	40.2	2.8	6.8	11.9	4.0	5.4	15.4	2.0	4.5	9.0	1.7	2.9
Estonia	16.0	6.1	13.9	13.0	2.5	6.0	11.7	2.5	9.1	9.5	1.8	7.7
Hungary	13.6	1.9	6.0	6.0	1.5	3.3	3.1	1.1	2.2	6.5	1.4	4.2
Latvia	19.8	4.0	16.0	19.9	2.9	14.4	10.0	2.5	7.3	7.8	2.7	6.4
Lithuania	39.6	3.1	14.2	18.3	2.2	6.0	7.1	9.0	8.5	19.5	2.5	8.3
Poland	30.4	3.0	7.5	17.6	2.3	4.7	28.9	2.9	5.7	27.4	1.8	5.7
Romania	7.4	1.4	5.6	4.9	1.8	3.5	5.2	1.6	3.5	4.9	1.7	3.3
Slovakia	39.5	3.0	7.4	26.4	2.3	6.3	32.1	2.6	6.9	15.4	2.1	4.7
Slovenia	23.3	2.5	11.2	9.7	2.0	3.2	6.5	1.6	3.1	7.9	1.8	3.4
CEC	21.5	2.6	7.4	15.8	2.5	5.6	13.3	2.8	5.2	14.5	1.8	4.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 4 : Distribution of active enterprises by method of creation (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997		
	True creation	Privatisation or co-operative split	Other	True creation	Privatisation or co-operative split	Other	True creation	Privatisation or co-operative split	Other	True creation	Privatisation or co-operative split	Other
Albania	68.4	26.7	4.9	72.2	21.8	6.1	88.7	7.7	3.6	90.8	5.8	3.4
Bulgaria	96.0	0.2	3.8	99.1	0.6	0.3	92.1	4.6	3.3	96.9	1.0	2.1
Czech Rep.	86.1	4.6	9.3	87.3	1.8	10.8	87.4	2.4	10.1	94.6	1.8	3.7
Estonia	81.9	5.1	13.0	79.7	3.2	17.1	87.0	4.1	8.9	88.7	3.4	7.9
Hungary	84.5	2.2	13.3	88.1	2.5	9.4	77.8	6.0	16.2	86.1	1.3	12.6
Latvia	83.2	7.4	9.4	76.4	12.4	11.2	83.9	6.8	9.3	88.7	5.5	5.8
Lithuania	75.4	5.5	19.1	88.7	5.7	5.6	92.0	3.7	4.3	92.1	2.8	5.1
Poland	88.6	3.2	8.2	87.8	2.9	9.3	86.0	2.3	11.7	89.7	1.5	8.8
Romania	95.8	1.1	3.1	97.1	1.8	1.1	97.5	0.7	1.8	97.7	0.1	2.2
Slovakia	92.6	3.6	3.8	83.7	8.1	8.2	90.2	5.5	4.3	93.1	2.1	4.7
Slovenia	75.7	2.1	22.2	82.2	5.7	12.1	88.9	4.0	7.1	87.4	4.3	8.3
CEC	88.3	3.2	8.5	89.6	2.9	7.5	87.2	3.0	9.8	91.6	1.5	6.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 5 : Distribution of active enterprises by size class (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	>50
Albania	79.6	19.1	1.3	70.7	25.9	3.4	67.4	31.1	1.4	64.7	34.9	0.3
Bulgaria	81.0	17.1	1.9	82.1	17.3	0.5	14.6	85.1	0.4	62.0	37.0	1.0
Czech Rep.	72.9	25.7	1.4	76.4	22.6	1.0	72.4	26.9	0.7	75.3	24.4	0.3
Estonia	27.9	68.5	3.6	54.3	44.2	1.5	29.2	69.2	1.6	33.6	65.7	0.6
Hungary	61.1	37.9	1.0	61.9	37.5	0.6	79.4	20.3	0.3	53.3	46.3	0.4
Latvia	16.5	78.7	4.8	29.4	67.0	3.6	28.3	69.8	1.9	19.9	78.6	1.5
Lithuania	51.6	44.0	4.4	51.7	46.4	1.9	39.2	58.8	2.0	37.6	60.7	1.7
Poland	64.6	34.1	1.3	61.9	37.5	0.5	64.7	34.4	0.9	70.1	28.6	1.2
Romania	64.8	34.3	0.9	59.3	40.2	0.6	57.0	42.6	0.4	55.7	44.2	0.1
Slovakia	66.2	32.2	1.6	56.1	42.5	1.4	59.4	39.1	1.5	64.1	34.7	1.2
Slovenia	50.6	47.0	2.4	71.1	28.3	0.6	62.2	37.1	0.7	64.7	34.7	0.6
CEC	66.2	32.4	1.4	66.9	32.3	0.8	60.1	39.1	0.8	65.9	33.2	0.9

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 6 : Share of total employment by enterprise size class (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997		
	Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees			Salaried employees		
	0	1-49	>50	0	1-49	≥50 ⁽¹⁾	0	1-49	≥50 ⁽¹⁾	0	1-49	≥50 ⁽¹⁾
Albania	13.9	18.6	67.5	11.6	24.1	64.3	17.8	40.9	41.3	28.5	60.4	11.1
Bulgaria	13.2	16.8	70.0	26.8	23.6	49.6	4.2	84.7	11.1	21.0	51.3	27.8
Czech Rep.	16.6	31.4	52.0	16.6	29.7	53.7	19.7	42.7	37.6	30.3	55.7	13.9
Estonia	5.0	50.1	44.9	11.5	51.7	36.7	3.9	46.4	49.7	5.3	54.9	39.7
Hungary	15.5	41.6	42.9	22.7	47.6	29.7	31.1	33.9	35.0	16.5	62.4	21.1
Latvia	2.3	43.2	54.5	5.1	36.5	58.4	6.5	62.1	31.3	4.4	70.0	25.6
Lithuania	5.9	28.3	65.8	10.2	49.1	40.8	4.9	41.7	53.4	4.9	45.9	49.2
Poland	14.7	35.5	49.8	16.6	48.4	34.9	14.1	39.4	46.5	14.5	29.1	56.4
Romania	26.0	47.2	26.8	28.2	54.5	17.3	24.3	61.6	14.0	25.9	67.0	7.1
Slovakia	12.7	34.8	52.5	10.1	41.4	48.5	10.5	35.2	54.3	16.2	48.5	35.2
Slovenia	6.8	27.2	66.0	24.3	41.5	34.3	23.2	51.5	25.3	22.0	46.3	31.6
CEC	14.9	34.1	51.0	18.2	39.8	42.0	14.2	45.3	40.5	16.8	40.2	42.9

⁽¹⁾ These columns have a large statistical error and have been corrected for outliers. The data should be handled with caution.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 7 : Share of total employment by type of employment (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995				Enterprises created in 1995			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	17.9	78.3	3.2	0.6	16.6	79.7	3.2	0.5
Bulgaria	13.6	78.4	1.7	6.3	13.8	82.7	1.0	2.6
Czech Rep.	18.8	68.9	4.8	7.5	21.8	59.1	12.0	7.2
Estonia	11.5	76.2	5.8	6.5	21.1	66.4	5.7	6.9
Hungary	24.6	64.1	4.6	6.8	37.1	49.9	7.5	5.4
Latvia	6.1	83.7	6.7	3.5	9.6	78.4	3.9	8.1
Lithuania	9.6	81.1	6.5	2.8	17.9	71.9	8.0	2.2
Poland	20.0	60.8	6.5	12.7	29.3	54.6	6.7	9.5
Romania	26.5	50.9	2.2	20.3	43.0	40.9	2.1	13.9
Slovakia	14.2	74.9	2.9	8.0	17.3	71.2	2.7	8.8
Slovenia	11.6	80.9	0.9	6.6	32.6	56.3	1.8	9.3
CEC	18.9	66.8	4.6	9.8	23.3	64.4	5.6	6.7

Country	Enterprises created in 1996				Enterprises created in 1997			
	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees	Owner	Full-time salaried employees	Part-time salaried employees	Other employees
Albania	27.1	62.2	9.0	1.6	42.5	51.3	5.8	0.4
Bulgaria	22.2	56.3	10.1	11.3	36.3	51.9	2.7	9.2
Czech Rep.	27.2	59.6	3.7	9.6	39.6	43.9	3.3	13.2
Estonia	6.7	83.3	5.1	4.9	11.4	76.1	8.4	4.1
Hungary	34.7	65.3	0.0	0.0	32.3	59.5	4.3	3.9
Latvia	14.8	70.7	7.6	6.8	12.6	71.1	7.9	8.4
Lithuania	10.5	78.7	10.5	0.3	9.9	79.8	9.9	0.5
Poland	24.0	61.8	5.0	9.2	22.1	63.6	6.5	7.9
Romania	39.9	33.5	2.6	24.0	42.4	35.0	1.2	21.5
Slovakia	16.7	70.6	1.8	10.9	24.0	58.7	1.9	15.4
Slovenia	36.1	53.7	2.2	8.0	35.4	51.6	1.1	11.9
CEC	24.3	61.1	5.1	9.5	26.2	59.4	5.3	9.1

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 8 : Distribution of active enterprises by number of local units (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Number of local units		Number of local units		Number of local units		Number of local units	
	1	> 1	1	> 1	1	> 1	1	> 1
Albania	98.0	2.0	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.8	2.2
Bulgaria	96.8	3.2	98.7	1.3	84.8	15.2	96.9	3.1
Czech Rep.	94.6	5.4	95.6	4.4	96.4	3.6	96.4	3.6
Estonia	91.3	8.7	94.6	5.4	92.8	7.2	93.7	6.3
Hungary	95.1	4.9	97.9	2.1	na	na	95.3	4.7
Latvia	85.1	14.9	91.2	8.8	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2
Lithuania	93.5	6.5	96.1	3.9	94.1	5.9	94.9	5.1
Poland	92.9	7.1	92.1	7.9	95.5	4.5	96.6	3.4
Romania	94.8	5.2	95.8	4.2	95.4	4.6	94.7	5.3
Slovakia	94.2	5.8	96.5	3.5	96.5	3.5	96.9	3.1
Slovenia	94.0	6.0	97.6	2.4	97.8	2.2	98.1	1.9
CEC	93.4	6.6	95.2	4.8	94.4	5.6	96.3	3.7

na: not available

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 9 : Distribution of active enterprises by principal place of activity (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home	Independent Place	Manager's Home
Albania	89.5	10.5	86.4	13.6	89.7	10.3	85.3	14.7
Bulgaria	58.0	42.0	36.2	63.8	70.7	29.3	62.8	37.2
Czech Rep.	39.9	60.1	34.7	65.3	35.0	65.0	34.8	65.2
Estonia	73.7	26.3	67.7	32.3	68.5	31.5	51.7	48.3
Hungary	61.6	38.4	62.9	37.1	64.5	35.5	67.7	32.3
Latvia	78.0	22.0	84.9	15.1	73.3	26.7	84.3	15.7
Lithuania	79.4	20.6	81.9	18.1	78.7	21.3	84.2	15.8
Poland	39.5	60.5	43.6	56.4	38.6	61.4	36.3	63.7
Romania	54.5	45.5	51.7	48.3	58.7	41.3	58.4	41.6
Slovakia	40.3	59.7	41.1	58.9	52.6	47.4	49.9	50.1
Slovenia	34.4	65.6	26.8	73.2	33.0	67.0	33.7	66.3
CEC	48.0	52.0	45.2	54.8	47.4	52.6	45.2	54.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 10 : Distribution of active enterprises by zone (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Albania	49.9	50.1	71.3	28.7	76.3	23.7	81.5	18.5
Bulgaria	87.2	12.8	87.3	12.7	84.9	15.1	87.8	12.2
Czech Rep.	77.7	22.3	78.9	21.1	77.9	22.1	73.7	26.3
Estonia	81.8	18.2	84.7	15.3	84.5	15.5	84.7	15.3
Hungary	77.5	22.5	75.9	24.1	77.3	22.7	78.2	21.8
Latvia	79.3	20.7	81.4	18.6	82.9	17.1	83.7	16.3
Lithuania	59.1	40.9	56.7	43.3	60.0	40.0	64.9	35.1
Poland	78.9	21.1	79.8	20.2	77.8	22.2	77.7	22.3
Romania	74.1	25.9	72.3	27.7	73.7	26.3	74.6	25.4
Slovakia	65.2	34.8	69.0	31.0	72.3	27.7	70.3	29.7
Slovenia	60.2	39.8	56.1	43.9	57.2	42.8	64.6	35.4
CEC	76.8	23.2	78.1	21.9	77.6	22.4	77.2	22.8

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 11 : Distribution of active enterprises by region (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions	Capital Region	Other Regions
Albania	26.6	73.4	24.9	75.1	39.3	60.7	60.5	39.5
Bulgaria	23.0	77.0	23.1	76.9	26.5	73.5	20.9	79.1
Czech Rep.	18.5	81.5	24.7	75.3	18.6	81.4	12.5	87.5
Estonia	47.9	52.1	48.7	51.3	48.9	51.1	48.8	51.2
Hungary	30.5	69.5	27.4	72.6	26.9	73.1	27.6	72.4
Latvia	52.6	47.4	52.1	47.9	55.8	44.2	56.5	43.5
Lithuania	21.3	78.7	15.6	84.4	15.9	84.1	28.1	71.9
Poland	9.8	90.2	11.4	88.6	11.8	88.2	8.3	91.7
Romania	15.4	84.6	12.0	88.0	13.0	87.0	16.8	83.2
Slovakia	16.6	83.4	14.6	85.4	14.2	85.8	14.6	85.4
Slovenia	17.5	82.5	9.2	90.8	16.4	83.6	24.6	75.4
CEC	18.2	81.8	18.7	81.3	16.5	83.5	14.1	85.9

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 12 : Distribution of active enterprises by sector of activity (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995						Enterprises created in 1995					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	10.1	2.5	47.5	14.2	16.6	9.1	13.2	4.0	44.4	16.1	13.7	8.7
Bulgaria	17.5	7.4	28.0	9.6	17.4	20.1	8.0	5.2	62.8	11.4	3.9	8.7
Czech Rep.	16.1	15.2	28.6	4.7	5.4	30.0	11.5	12.4	36.0	4.0	5.5	30.5
Estonia	16.1	9.7	41.4	5.8	6.0	21.0	12.5	4.2	37.8	16.9	2.4	26.1
Hungary	14.2	10.8	35.7	9.4	5.9	24.1	14.0	12.1	32.0	4.8	5.3	31.9
Latvia	13.4	8.2	50.5	5.1	5.5	17.4	15.2	5.5	46.0	6.4	2.8	24.2
Lithuania	16.9	4.4	50.9	6.2	3.8	17.8	15.4	3.9	54.3	8.7	3.5	14.2
Poland	17.3	10.4	42.3	8.7	3.1	18.3	13.2	9.5	41.8	6.8	3.3	25.4
Romania	20.2	4.9	50.4	7.1	7.7	9.8	15.9	5.6	59.0	5.5	6.2	7.8
Slovakia	17.7	14.7	34.3	5.5	5.3	22.4	13.7	12.6	36.5	5.7	4.9	26.6
Slovenia	22.3	11.9	25.6	12.0	7.1	21.2	19.5	15.4	22.9	10.2	8.9	23.1
CEC	16.9	10.7	37.6	7.8	6.1	21.0	12.6	9.4	43.9	6.8	4.6	22.7

Country	Enterprises created in 1996						Enterprises created in 1997					
	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.	Man.	Con.	Dist.	Tran.	Hot.	Oth.
Albania	12.8	5.5	44.4	14.1	12.1	11.1	14.2	3.2	48.0	9.9	11.8	12.8
Bulgaria	15.2	5.8	45.8	12.2	8.3	12.7	11.5	3.0	53.1	11.7	8.7	11.9
Czech Rep.	10.1	15.2	29.5	4.6	5.4	35.2	13.3	16.3	25.3	5.9	4.4	34.8
Estonia	9.4	6.9	39.1	10.7	5.2	28.7	10.9	6.5	32.9	10.2	6.1	33.5
Hungary	12.7	9.9	33.8	5.6	6.3	31.8	11.8	9.9	33.7	4.4	10.8	29.4
Latvia	14.9	4.2	52.1	6.5	4.7	17.7	14.0	3.5	49.2	9.7	4.1	19.5
Lithuania	15.4	3.8	42.8	16.3	3.6	18.1	16.9	5.4	42.9	11.4	4.5	18.8
Poland	14.9	13.2	35.0	10.3	4.8	21.8	11.3	13.1	36.5	7.8	2.6	28.7
Romania	13.8	7.1	55.1	8.4	3.9	11.8	13.1	7.1	55.6	7.8	4.4	12.1
Slovakia	15.7	13.2	30.8	6.4	4.5	29.4	15.5	17.6	29.2	5.1	4.2	28.4
Slovenia	16.9	13.2	28.6	10.7	7.6	23.2	15.3	14.3	25.8	8.8	8.5	27.3
CEC	14.1	11.7	36.8	9.2	5.3	22.8	12.2	11.9	37.4	7.6	4.4	26.5

Man. = Manufacturing
 Con. = Construction
 Dist. = Distributive Trade
 Tran. = Transport
 Hot. = Hotels, restaurants and cafes
 Oth. = Other services

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 13 : Distribution of active enterprises by number of activities (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1995	
	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities	Single Activity	Multiple Activities
Albania	89.1	10.9	92.0	8.0	93.4	6.6	95.1	4.9
Bulgaria	90.0	10.0	86.8	13.2	96.8	3.2	93.8	6.2
Czech Rep.	73.5	26.5	79.0	21.0	81.7	18.3	82.0	18.0
Estonia	76.4	23.6	97.3	2.7	76.3	23.7	82.5	17.5
Hungary	78.8	21.2	78.3	21.7	85.9	14.1	71.6	28.4
Latvia	66.6	33.4	76.3	23.7	83.1	16.9	83.3	16.7
Lithuania	78.0	22.0	90.0	10.0	88.0	12.0	89.5	10.5
Poland	80.5	19.5	82.6	17.4	87.1	12.9	89.1	10.9
Romania	77.4	22.6	79.2	20.8	84.7	15.3	87.2	12.8
Slovakia	76.0	24.0	83.9	16.1	77.3	22.7	72.7	27.3
Slovenia	83.7	16.3	88.8	11.2	99.5	0.5	92.2	7.8
CEC	79.3	20.7	82.2	17.8	86.8	13.2	86.0	14.0

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 14 : Share of total employment of active enterprises with foreign capital participation (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995	Enterprises created in 1995 (%)	Enterprises created in 1996 (%)	Enterprises created in 1997 (%)
Albania	6.2	12.9	26.0	10.8
Bulgaria	2.3	8.4	3.4	3.4
Czech Rep.	10.7	9.3	27.0	15.1
Estonia	12.0	29.8	6.4	6.5
Hungary	15.0	7.3	7.1	5.5
Latvia	16.3	10.5	22.0	14.6
Lithuania	8.6	10.3	3.0	10.1
Poland	13.6	8.1	9.3	12.4
Romania	7.8	2.9	6.0	4.2
Slovakia	9.6	9.6	11.2	16.3
Slovenia	5.6	5.7	19.3	24.3
CEC	10.8	8.4	10.5	10.5

(%) These columns have a large statistical error and have been corrected for outliers. The data should be handled with caution.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 15 : Distribution of active enterprises according to perceived trading difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995			Enterprises created in 1995			Enterprises created in 1996			Enterprises created in 1997		
	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand	None	Supply OR Demand	Supply AND Demand
Albania	39.6	33.5	26.9	35.5	33.9	30.6	46.8	34.1	19.1	42.7	35.6	21.7
Bulgaria	53.7	15.5	30.8	19.0	14.1	67.0	36.1	32.9	31.0	26.7	30.2	43.0
Czech Rep.	53.5	24.8	21.7	58.1	29.5	12.4	49.3	24.7	26.0	45.1	26.5	28.3
Estonia	28.7	31.4	39.9	26.2	33.5	40.3	32.7	31.7	35.7	26.8	27.6	45.6
Hungary	17.5	26.1	56.4	25.2	26.8	48.0	15.8	27.2	57.0	22.3	31.0	46.7
Latvia	14.5	24.1	61.4	20.9	19.7	59.4	25.0	22.8	52.2	28.4	23.9	47.7
Lithuania	10.8	27.0	62.2	12.8	18.3	69.0	8.9	17.1	74.1	16.8	15.9	67.3
Poland	39.3	38.4	22.3	39.7	37.1	23.2	41.7	38.1	20.1	39.8	45.2	15.1
Romania	31.8	32.6	35.6	34.7	20.6	44.6	35.0	21.6	43.5	33.6	17.0	49.5
Slovakia	40.7	29.2	30.1	43.6	29.3	27.2	47.8	24.7	27.5	41.4	26.4	32.1
Slovenia	47.1	28.5	24.4	41.4	31.0	27.6	59.2	20.5	20.3	51.9	25.3	22.8
CEC	38.7	30.0	31.3	37.8	28.5	33.7	39.1	32.7	28.2	37.1	35.5	27.4

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 16 : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived supply side difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995						Enterprises created in 1995					
	Lack of Funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials	Lack of Funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials
Albania	68	36	0	1	14	9	65	30	20	3	22	16
Bulgaria	82	16	2	9	6	7	94	65	64	2	3	6
Czech Rep	73	28	21	20	10	6	66	36	36	19	5	6
Estonia	53	47	42	13	9	5	54	28	43	9	8	4
Hungary	83	16	5	5	3	2	82	14	6	4	4	2
Latvia	87	38	19	10	10	8	79	28	30	12	10	6
Lithuania	81	24	19	8	6	9	84	20	31	7	5	6
Poland	77	39	31	14	12	5	80	35	34	16	16	5
Romania	78	25	7	3	17	13	88	44	10	6	16	12
Slovakia	70	41	30	12	8	8	72	37	41	10	15	5
Slovenia	68	32	13	21	9	3	61	36	49	15	12	5
CEC	77	28	17	11	9	6	82	40	35	9	9	6

Country	Enterprises created in 1996						Enterprises created in 1997					
	Lack of Funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials	Lack of Funds	Limited access to credit	Non- or late paying customers	Limited access to trained workers	Lack of Technology	Lack of Raw Materials
Albania	62	26	28	1	16	16	56	22	35	1	20	13
Bulgaria	84	35	21	6	6	7	82	32	17	6	8	6
Czech Rep	70	35	36	18	8	4	69	27	50	12	5	1
Estonia	51	34	45	11	8	2	57	40	41	16	8	5
Hungary	80	17	6	6	5	2	78	17	7	7	6	1
Latvia	83	30	30	14	9	6	84	33	34	16	9	8
Lithuania	85	21	43	5	17	6	73	18	48	10	20	4
Poland	72	34	33	12	12	3	72	33	31	11	8	6
Romania	85	34	11	3	19	11	87	43	19	4	16	8
Slovakia	65	41	47	11	12	6	62	33	51	12	12	4
Slovenia	69	39	55	16	14	3	66	33	53	14	10	2
CEC	76	32	27	10	10	5	75	31	31	9	9	4

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 17 : Distribution of active enterprises with perceived demand difficulties by type of difficulty (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995					Enterprises created in 1995				
	Clients short of funds	Too Much Competition	Market Price Too Low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of Marketing Ability	Clients short of funds	Too Much Competition	Market Price Too Low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of Marketing Ability
Albania	34	80	26	3	1	33	89	33	12	11
Bulgaria	57	47	19	17	9	76	31	16	12	6
Czech Rep	60	48	13	31	23	55	48	17	35	23
Estonia	59	50	10	23	20	56	65	13	18	19
Hungary	54	47	8	9	4	48	53	13	11	4
Latvia	83	54	34	15	17	78	50	29	19	14
Lithuania	73	57	31	18	9	71	63	39	17	8
Poland	62	72	44	30	22	65	74	43	38	28
Romania	66	48	10	21	11	68	64	22	35	22
Slovakia	79	40	21	18	17	78	45	9	27	18
Slovenia	55	57	33	18	19	62	53	33	22	16
CEC	61	56	24	22	15	64	57	26	27	18

Country	Enterprises created in 1996					Enterprises created in 1997				
	Clients short of funds	Too Much Competition	Market Price Too Low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of Marketing Ability	Clients short of funds	Too Much Competition	Market Price Too Low	Business not sufficiently well-known	Lack of Marketing Ability
Albania	51	81	24	11	5	58	74	18	14	6
Bulgaria	42	63	27	18	12	64	66	34	21	10
Czech Rep	65	45	18	39	27	72	53	16	42	25
Estonia	54	68	15	22	15	63	67	13	26	18
Hungary	40	52	12	13	5	33	60	11	16	6
Latvia	74	56	31	21	17	67	67	43	25	18
Lithuania	70	66	36	20	8	71	67	42	25	11
Poland	59	77	45	31	27	57	79	45	35	22
Romania	73	72	18	36	19	73	70	22	36	24
Slovakia	72	46	13	27	22	70	42	10	26	14
Slovenia	57	64	37	32	21	59	67	39	35	24
CEC	57	68	33	28	21	60	70	33	31	19

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 18 : Distribution of active enterprises by age of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995						Enterprises created in 1995					
	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60
Albania	12.1	34.0	20.4	15.1	13.8	4.6	15.0	33.7	21.6	15.1	12.0	2.6
Bulgaria	7.6	33.3	17.4	17.2	18.9	5.6	19.0	36.8	26.0	7.5	7.3	3.4
Czech Rep.	14.0	29.6	18.2	17.1	15.2	5.9	33.5	28.7	10.6	12.8	10.8	3.7
Estonia	13.7	34.4	18.5	15.5	14.8	3.1	19.1	31.8	14.5	10.2	16.1	8.2
Hungary	13.2	27.7	20.2	15.4	17.5	6.0	26.9	27.8	18.7	12.6	10.4	3.6
Latvia	12.6	38.5	16.0	14.4	15.2	3.3	15.2	38.2	14.2	15.0	15.1	2.2
Lithuania	16.5	38.0	16.8	11.2	13.0	4.5	20.7	38.7	14.0	11.4	11.1	4.2
Poland	10.0	32.4	22.8	17.5	12.4	4.9	19.2	38.5	17.4	12.8	9.4	2.6
Romania	12.5	30.6	19.4	14.2	15.6	7.7	19.9	30.1	18.4	15.7	11.2	4.7
Slovakia	13.0	35.4	21.1	13.9	12.5	4.1	19.6	33.8	19.7	13.2	11.4	2.3
Slovenia	13.3	32.6	20.4	16.4	13.8	3.5	19.7	36.8	16.2	13.0	10.8	3.6
CEC	11.7	31.4	20.3	16.3	14.8	5.5	22.8	34.0	17.7	12.3	9.9	3.3

Country	Enterprises created in 1996						Enterprises created in 1997					
	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60	< 30	30-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	≥ 60
Albania	14.3	36.6	23.5	17.1	6.6	2.0	17.6	46.9	18.0	10.9	5.4	1.2
Bulgaria	20.0	31.1	20.5	11.9	12.5	4.1	29.6	33.3	15.1	11.3	7.7	3.1
Czech Rep.	41.3	23.8	13.4	10.8	8.6	2.2	41.2	25.5	12.3	10.5	8.3	2.2
Estonia	23.3	37.7	16.5	11.2	8.7	2.7	17.0	34.6	15.3	12.7	17.6	2.9
Hungary	27.1	28.6	18.0	11.7	11.9	2.7	33.3	27.2	15.4	9.1	11.0	4.0
Latvia	21.7	38.7	15.6	9.7	11.2	3.1	26.9	37.6	12.6	11.2	10.4	1.4
Lithuania	16.1	36.3	22.6	10.4	10.8	3.8	26.9	39.8	15.8	8.0	7.6	1.9
Poland	22.3	31.8	17.4	13.6	8.9	5.9	31.9	34.4	13.3	10.1	7.1	3.1
Romania	22.5	32.1	17.7	13.4	11.8	2.6	29.7	32.2	15.2	11.4	8.6	2.9
Slovakia	25.6	35.4	18.1	11.1	7.6	2.2	36.4	35.0	12.8	8.0	6.2	1.5
Slovenia	25.0	36.2	19.1	9.5	8.1	2.1	31.5	34.8	16.1	9.0	6.8	1.8
CEC	24.5	31.0	17.5	12.7	9.7	4.5	32.9	32.5	13.7	10.2	7.8	2.9

Table 19 : Distribution of active enterprises by sex of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995		Enterprises created in 1995		Enterprises created in 1996		Enterprises created in 1997	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albania	79.2	20.8	79.6	20.4	84.0	16.0	74.5	25.5
Bulgaria	83.4	16.6	64.2	35.8	72.1	27.9	70.1	29.9
Czech Rep.	73.6	26.4	62.6	37.4	67.1	32.9	67.7	32.3
Estonia	80.7	19.3	65.6	34.4	70.5	29.5	44.7	55.3
Hungary	67.4	32.6	68.6	31.4	64.4	35.6	63.9	36.1
Latvia	73.9	26.1	63.1	36.9	64.5	35.5	66.3	33.7
Lithuania	71.3	28.7	70.8	29.2	67.7	32.3	67.1	32.9
Poland	70.6	29.4	68.3	31.7	69.4	30.6	65.2	34.8
Romania	76.1	23.9	70.9	29.1	69.7	30.3	68.7	31.3
Slovakia	77.4	22.6	67.8	32.2	67.5	32.5	72.4	27.6
Slovenia	76.4	23.6	71.9	28.1	73.7	26.3	70.4	29.6
CEC	72.7	27.3	67.0	33.0	69.0	31.0	66.7	33.3

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 20 : Distribution of active enterprises by educational background of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995				Enterprises created in 1995			
	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University
Albania	25.2	0.0	58.8	16.0	23.2	0.0	59.3	17.4
Bulgaria	0.5	18.9	53.5	27.1	0.3	4.5	55.8	39.4
Czech Rep.	3.9	37.2	34.3	24.6	6.5	38.1	40.5	15.0
Estonia	2.6	3.3	36.8	57.3	8.5	5.7	47.7	38.0
Hungary	6.1	28.2	36.9	28.8	5.3	26.8	37.7	30.2
Latvia	0.2	2.2	45.8	51.8	4.8	6.2	46.3	42.7
Lithuania	3.5	6.2	45.0	45.3	5.2	6.6	52.1	36.2
Poland	6.4	27.4	39.1	27.1	4.7	25.4	39.9	29.9
Romania	13.5	21.3	34.7	30.5	5.2	29.3	44.3	21.2
Slovakia	3.9	17.8	47.4	30.9	3.4	14.4	46.5	35.6
Slovenia	4.6	33.2	37.4	24.7	7.0	43.3	37.8	11.9
CEC	6.0	26.6	39.4	28.0	4.7	23.9	43.5	27.9

Country	Enterprises created in 1996				Enterprises created in 1997			
	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University	Primary	Basic Vocational	Secondary	Post-Secondary and University
Albania	15.0	0.0	64.4	20.7	0.0	14.8	69.3	15.9
Bulgaria	0.1	4.0	59.1	36.8	0.3	7.6	62.5	29.6
Czech Rep.	4.9	39.4	38.4	17.3	4.7	40.2	32.6	22.5
Estonia	3.2	5.3	47.8	43.7	4.8	9.3	42.1	43.9
Hungary	4.5	23.0	38.8	33.7	6.4	24.3	37.4	32.0
Latvia	3.9	7.9	45.5	42.7	3.6	8.7	43.9	43.8
Lithuania	3.1	6.0	54.5	36.4	2.6	8.6	51.4	37.4
Poland	6.6	26.9	42.7	23.8	4.9	27.6	44.3	23.2
Romania	5.2	30.9	39.4	24.5	4.9	31.3	36.7	27.2
Slovakia	4.4	25.1	38.0	32.5	3.2	26.2	40.6	30.0
Slovenia	5.3	36.0	46.1	12.5	4.8	33.3	41.3	20.6
CEC	5.3	24.9	43.6	26.2	4.4	26.8	43.2	25.6

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 21 : Distribution of active enterprises by previous socio-professional category of the founder/manager (%)

Country	Enterprises existing at January 1995 ⁽¹⁾					Enterprises created in 1995			
	SM	HTS	HAS	NMW	MW	SM	TP	NMW	MW
Albania	2.4	4.9	6.1	18.4	68.2	1.4	2.9	16.5	79.2
Bulgaria	3.8	21.4	0.6	14.7	49.6	9.8	26.1	37.0	27.1
Czech Rep.	5.2	22.1	9.4	13.1	50.2	3.2	14.7	24.2	57.9
Estonia	7.2	27.2	8.0	5.4	32.2	12.9	15.1	13.1	58.8
Hungary	10.1	14.4	5.7	14.7	55.0	9.5	24.2	17.1	49.2
Latvia	21.6	26.4	9.2	12.7	30.2	19.3	23.2	28.8	28.6
Lithuania	11.8	21.6	8.6	18.1	39.9	9.6	10.3	39.1	10.3
Poland	5.5	22.7	8.8	16.3	46.8	8.2	15.2	25.3	51.3
Romania	2.5	21.4	5.4	18.1	52.6	0.5	16.5	22.1	60.9
Slovakia	6.2	24.6	9.2	13.5	46.6	5.6	19.6	19.7	55.1
Slovenia	6.0	13.5	9.3	8.5	62.7	2.8	26.5	14.8	55.9
CEC	6.1	20.8	8.2	15.1	49.9	6.8	18.1	25.3	49.8

Country	Enterprises created in 1996				Enterprises created in 1997			
	SM	TP	NMW	MW	SM	TP	NMW	MW
Albania	3.0	5.7	15.5	75.8	0.6	2.4	17.0	80.0
Bulgaria	9.0	27.3	33.0	30.8	6.8	17.4	28.4	47.4
Czech Rep.	5.9	12.7	16.8	64.7	4.9	12.7	15.5	66.9
Estonia	25.8	17.8	15.6	40.8	12.7	15.0	20.6	51.7
Hungary	12.7	22.3	16.0	48.9	10.8	21.5	20.3	47.4
Latvia	21.0	19.4	28.2	31.4	22.5	17.4	27.2	32.9
Lithuania	5.6	20.7	36.4	37.3	9.2	22.2	35.2	33.4
Poland	8.0	13.9	21.4	56.7	5.8	9.9	22.6	61.7
Romania	2.5	15.1	17.4	65.0	2.2	18.9	20.6	58.2
Slovakia	4.8	18.5	18.6	58.1	8.3	15.5	22.3	53.9
Slovenia	3.6	30.4	14.7	51.4	3.5	25.8	16.2	54.5
CEC	7.8	16.5	21.4	54.3	6.2	13.5	22.0	58.3

SM = Senior Management (Public or Private Sector)
 HTS = Higher Technical Staff
 HAS = Higher Administrative Staff
 NMW = Non-Manual Workers
 MW = Manual Workers and Others
 TP = Technical Professions

(¹) The response categories for survey A (enterprises existing at Jan 1995) were different from those used in subsequent surveys, so these figures are not directly comparable with later columns (even when the titles are the same, the definition is different).

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 22 : Percentage of active enterprises making investments ⁽¹⁾ (%)

Country	Enterprises created in 1995 investing during 1996	Enterprises created in 1996 investing during 1997	Enterprises created in 1997 investing during 1998
Albania	21.2	11.5	16.7
Bulgaria	2.9	31.5	19.9
Czech Rep.	37.8	38.6	36.6
Estonia	32.0	46.1	40.1
Hungary	44.5	50.6	48.7
Latvia	27.0	24.2	24.6
Lithuania	24.6	26.4	30.5
Poland	35.9	33.5	31.6
Romania	25.6	18.0	24.3
Slovakia	39.2	32.5	34.3
Slovenia	42.9	41.1	44.8
CEC	31.3	34.1	32.3

(¹) In some cases based on respondents' predictions, as data were collected during the last quarter of 1996, 1997 and 1998 respectively.

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

Table 23 : Status of recorded units (%)

Country	All enterprises at January 1995			All enterprises created in 1995			All enterprises created in 1996			All enterprises created in 1997		
	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead	Active	Dormant	Definitely Dead
Albania	71.0	6.4	22.6	67.6	5.6	26.8	65.7	6.8	27.5	70.8	2.3	26.9
Bulgaria	63.4	18.0	18.6	69.1	2.5	28.4	69.5	17.1	13.4	57.5	19.6	22.9
Czech Rep.	63.8	15.4	20.8	63.8	17.0	19.2	64.1	17.1	18.8	56.3	20.0	23.7
Estonia	60.3	17.2	22.5	60.9	13.5	25.6	71.9	12.2	15.9	67.5	16.0	16.5
FYROM	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.7	6.9	16.4
Hungary	64.1	3.3	32.6	62.6	4.2	33.2	66.1	0.7	33.2	76.4	3.2	20.4
Latvia	42.8	31.3	25.9	39.6	23.6	36.8	64.6	20.4	15.0	65.1	20.2	14.7
Lithuania	48.0	20.8	31.2	65.4	12.5	22.0	36.3	13.3	50.4	84.1	9.3	6.6
Poland	48.7	6.3	45.0	60.0	9.0	31.0	63.3	8.1	28.6	67.9	7.4	24.7
Romania	61.4	17.6	21.0	66.1	19.4	14.6	60.3	24.7	15.0	65.3	21.0	13.7
Slovakia	63.7	10.0	26.3	61.6	6.9	31.5	72.6	8.0	19.4	75.8	8.7	15.5
Slovenia	92.1	2.4	5.5	80.8	6.7	12.5	84.2	3.9	11.9	82.7	4.4	12.9
CEC	57.6	10.4	32.0	63.0	10.4	26.6	63.8	10.7	25.5	66.0	11.8	22.2

Source: Eurostat, CEC.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire for the B3 Survey

Statistical institute

Statutory inquiry

Name of respondent:

Signature:

Date of return :

Enterprise identifier in the panel: ccxx y
zzzzzName and postal address for mailing
(use of window envelope)

I - Identification of your enterprise

We know your enterprise as:	Is it correct ?		If not please mark corrections ↓
Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Address.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
.....		
Identification number.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Let us be sure

If not indicate it ↓

Is the above name the trading name by which
your enterprise is known by its clients?☐ Yes☐ No.....
.....

What is the actual legal form of your enterprise?

Sole proprietor

☐ 1

Partnership

☐ 2

Public enterprise

☐ 3

Co-operative

☐ 4

Joint stock company

☐ 5

Limited liability company

☐ 6

Joint venture

☐ 7

Other

☐ 8

Specify

II - Current position of your enterprise

1) Is your enterprise currently active (at beginning of September 1999)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes please go to table 3)

If No complete table 2) below and stop where activity has ceased and will not restart

2) If not currently active

Activity never started and will not start

☐ 1

Activity not yet started

☐ 2

Only seasonal activity carried out

☐ 3

Activity has ceased and will restart after some months

☐ 4

Activity has ceased and will not restart

☐ 5

If ceased : Date activity ceased [] 19 []

If definitely ceased, reason for cessation :

- Sold to

☐ 1

- Merged with

☐ 2

- Closed down

☐ 3

- In bankruptcy

☐ 4

- In liquidation

☐ 5

- Other

☐ 6

Specify

Is the cessation :

- Voluntary

☐ 1

- Forced

☐ 2

3) If your enterprise is a Joint stock company or Limited liability company

Does it own more than 30% of the capital of any other company?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Does any other national company own more than 30% of the capital?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Do foreign companies own part of the capital?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, all together they own :

- up to and including 30%

☐ 1

- from 30% to 50%

☐ 2

- more than 50%

☐ 3

4) The activities are carried out in number of permanent fixed locations

[] [] [] []

5) How many people actually work in the enterprise (approximately without checking accounts)

Owners and family members (not on the payroll)

[] [] [] []

Employed on basis of full-time labour contract

[] [] [] []

Employed on basis of part-time labour contract

[] [] [] []

Employed on civil contract

[] [] [] []

Subcontracted labour

[] [] [] []

Others

[] [] [] []

Specify

6) Which of the following words characterises best your main activity ? *Tick one box*

Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Installation	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Social services	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Real estate	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Retail trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 16
Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Services mainly for private persons	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	Wholesale trade	<input type="checkbox"/> 17
Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Services mainly for enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> 18
				None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 19

7) Give the name of the 3 main products or services associated with then main activity of your enterprise

- 1
 2
 3

8) Describe briefly the activities carried out (if more than one please underline the most important)

.....

9) Evolution of activity

Are the activities the same as at the time your business started? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Do you intend to carry through major changes in the production of goods and services in the next half year? ☐ Yes ☐ No

10) Does your enterprise keep double entry accounts

☐ Yes ☐ No
Who is the bookkeeper? *Tick one box only*

Your self	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Partner or family member	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
One of the employees	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
An external specialist	<input type="checkbox"/> 4

III - Starting and development conditions

11) Please answer only for the sole proprietor or main partner in a partnership

Sex	Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Year of birth		19 [] []

Educational level		<i>Primary</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		<i>Basic vocational</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		<i>Secondary technical</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		<i>Other secondary</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		<i>University or equivalent degree</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
		<i>Other post secondary education</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Occupation before entering this enterprise:			
<i>Farmer</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 1
<i>Craftsman</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<i>Technical profession</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 3
<i>Salesman</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 4
<i>Office clerk</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 5
<i>Manager in a private enterprise</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 6
<i>Manager in public service</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 7
<i>Student</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 8
<i>Inactive</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 9
<i>Other</i>			<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Specify			
Do you carry out your activity from your home address?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Do you have another job outside the enterprise?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

12) When was your enterprise officially registered in the trade register

 19
month year

13) When did your enterprise start its activity
(Can be before or after registration)

 19

14) Your enterprise was created

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| By privatisation or purchase of part of a former state enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| By change of legal form of a former state enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| By change of legal form of an enterprise that you already own | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| By acquisition of a former private enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| By merging of several private enterprises | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| By splitting a former private enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| It is a newly created enterprise | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| By splitting of a former co-operative property | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| In an other way | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Specify | |

15) What is the source of the capital you needed to start your enterprise? (in approximate percentages)

Savings of partner or manager%
Loans from relatives%
Loans from your former employer%
Bank loans%
Public subsidies%
Other%
Specify	

16) Has your enterprise invested or does it intend to invest in capital equipment or buildings in 1999?
☐ Yes ☐ No

17) Does your enterprise find it difficult to sell its products or services?
☐ Yes ☐ No

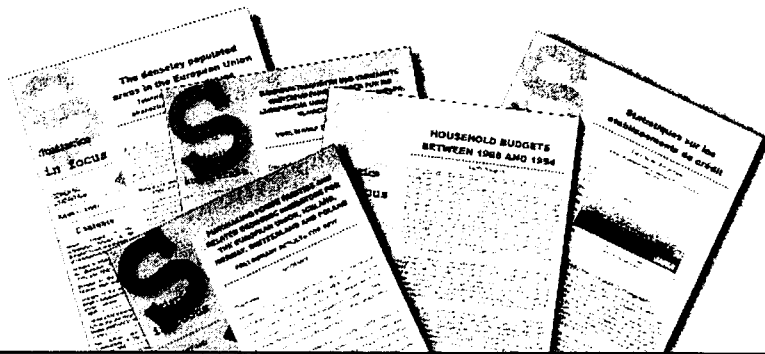
If yes, why?

Your clients have no resources to finance their needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Too many competitors in the market	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Competitors cut their prices	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
You are not sufficiently known	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Your marketing service is not sufficiently developed	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		

18) Does your enterprise have difficulties in developing its business activity?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, why?

Lack of technology	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of funds	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Non- or late paying customers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Lack of raw material	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Limited access to trained workers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Specify		



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Theme 4: Industry, trade and services

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Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: EUR 7

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